

King Philip's War

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What was King Philip's War?

- Took place in June 1675 - August 1676.
- Destroying twelve frontier towns.
- Also known as Metacom's Rebellion
- War took place in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and coastal Maine.
- Growing tension for the English settlers moving into the Indian lands had been building since the 1660s. Metacom aka King Philip led his band of Wampanoag Indians that joined with the Nipmucks, Pocumtucks and Narragansetts against the English. Metacom was eventually captured and beheaded, ending the war. This was the last major effort by American Indians of Southern New England to drive out the English.

Impact

Political: The settlers beat the Natives, and therefore brought their government to the land they conquered.

Economic: After being conquered by settlers, the Native people were forced to sell their land in order to have funds for property damage and living costs from the war.

Social: Families were sold into slavery both abroad and in their homes. The Indians who remained after the war faced servitude, disease, cultural disruption, and the loss of land.

Religion: Religion was not really a factor at all in this war.

Historical Significance

The culture that was indigenous to this land was stolen by the settlers, and replaced with foreign ideas and traditions. The people here would never be the same, as they were forced into this new way of life.

